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The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917. By EDGAR E. ROBINSON and VICTOR J. WEST, Assistant Professors of American History and of Political Science in Leland Stanford Junior University. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. 428. \$1.75.)

Le Président Wilson et l'Évolution de la Politique Étrangère des États-Unis. Par Sir THOMAS BARCLAY. Préface de M. PAUL PAINLEVÉ, Membre de l'Institut, Ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1918. Pp. vii, 289. 3 fr. 50.)

THE two books under review, though in many ways quite different, are alike in that both consist mainly of documents or extracts from other books. As a study and as a document-book that of Robinson and West is the better of the two. But neither book furnishes the reader a thoroughly adequate and satisfactory account of the foreign policy of President Wilson.

Part III. of Robinson and West, making up over half of the book, consists of ninety utterances of President Wilson, or his Secretary of State, upon the foreign policy of the United States from March, 1913, to August 27, 1917. Twenty are given in full, seventy are represented by extracts. Nearly every important public utterance of President Wilson on foreign affairs is included. Part II. is a chronological table giving in considerable detail the more important events in American foreign relations for the period. Cross-references to the documents in part III. are included. The editorial work in both of these parts has been admirably done in every particular. The publication of the book is fully justified by the high value of these two parts.

In the study of President Wilson's foreign policy in part I. Robinson and West have been much less successful than in their editorial work. In the opinion of the reviewer their highly laudatory estimate of the policy is fully warranted. But a much stronger case in support of that estimate might have been presented. The authors do little more than string together paraphrases and briefer quotations from the documents furnished in part III. While in one sense President Wilson's utterances are undoubtedly the best justification of his policy, the reviewer is of the opinion that the authors should have given their study a much broader scope. Sharper emphasis upon the transformations through which the policy has gone, fuller explanation of the events and circumstances leading to those changes, more attention to the criticisms brought against the policy, and to manifestations of public opinion, would have added much to the value of the study.

Sir Thomas Barclay has scattered through his little volume copious extracts from well-known books on American affairs by Bryce, Roosevelt, Boutmy, Coolidge, and a few others. Washington's Farewell Address is inserted in one of the chapters, while the Constitution of the

United States and nine of the most important state papers of President Wilson are printed as appendixes. The author's own contribution consists of seven short chapters of comment upon the rôle of the President and of the party system in the United States, and the personality and the foreign policy of President Wilson. M. Paul Painlevé has contributed a brief but striking preface. The volume is obviously a war book, quickly prepared to meet an urgent demand. It represents the impressions of a well-informed publicist who knows much about the public affairs of many countries, but more of Europe than of America. While there is much in the book to which exception might be taken in respect to correct comprehension of American history of earlier date, the view which it presents of the course taken by the United States in regard to the war is in general correct and appreciative. As that is the part by which its readers are most likely to be impressed, it will undoubtedly serve a useful public purpose.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

The Philippines to the End of the Military Régime: America Overseas. By CHARLES BURKE ELLIOTT, Ph.D., LL.D. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. [1916.] Pp. [xx], 541. \$4.50.)

The Philippines to the End of the Commission Government: a Study in Tropical Democracy. By the same. (*Ibid.* [1917.] Pp. [xxii], 541. \$4.50.)

THESE two volumes, although issued separately, really form a single continuous unit, and might better have been published as volumes I. and II. of the same work. They are capital books for a general library or for a special collection on the Philippines and the Far East. Taken in connection with the two posthumous volumes of James A. LeRoy, namely, *The Americans in the Philippines* (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914), unfortunately unfinished at the death of the author, they permit of a very fair estimate of the work of the United States in the Philippine Islands. Judge Elliott (at present associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota) was himself a distinguished official in the Philippine Islands, first as associate justice of the supreme court, and later as a member of the Philippine Commission with the portfolio of commerce and police. He was, therefore, in close touch with the government that had been set up in the Philippines by the United States, and should be expected to speak with authority on all questions connected with that government, especially the Commission government. He is also a keen, though unpretentious and modest, student of men and affairs, and his opinions are worthy of attention.

Both volumes show unusually wide reading, and in addition to standard and well-known authorities, both of them contain in the foot-notes many excellent bibliographical references not usually cited. In addi-